



## BUSINESS LEADERS PLAN PLATFORM FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY

WHY Entirely Eliminate Political and Partisan Lines.

### TO BE URGED ON CONGRESS

NEW YORK, May 9.—Business leaders of the country, representing every basic industry and all the industrial states of the union, will receive today an urgent call to meet here Tuesday, May 15, and formulate a platform for American industry which will be urged upon the next Congress and upon the great political parties during the coming campaign. The call was sent out by John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, who believes the situation in the near future will call for the best constructive assistance that the nation's industry can give to the next administration that takes up the business management of the nation.

Both the legislative and executive branches of the government have invited the assistance of business and the coming conference will be to offer constructive suggestions and not destructive criticism. Delegates will be in attendance from all the industrial states.

Having in view the pre-eminent need of the business public for a full representation in national administration, the manufacturers will shape a platform with political and partisan lines entirely eliminated. There will be Republicans, Democrats, Independents, Progressives and others in the conference and the platform to be shaped will take only those lines that are broadly for the general betterment of business. A tentative list of suggested planks will be presented, including law and order, regulation of combinations, tariff, taxation and finance, immigration, transportation, merchant marine, war bonus, irrigation and forestry preservation, foreign trade, army and navy, federal highway department, federal purchase department and correlation of the diplomatic and consular services.

During the present administration, industrial and business men in general have taken a keener interest in national matters than at any time in the history of the country. The manufacturers particularly have offered the fullest cooperation toward a better understanding of the problems of government and their solution. Through committees and individual effort they have assisted the Department of Commerce, Department of State, Department of Interior, Department of Agriculture, Navy and War Departments and the present administration in general in any sense inflicting political opinion or pressure.

In 1920, meeting a demand that had nationwide inspiration for placing the government on more of a business basis, the National Association of Manufacturers formulated a platform for American industry and submitted it to both the Republican and Democratic national conventions. The Republican platform committee incorporated the substance of a majority of the industrial planks offered while the Democratic committee adopted about two. This platform was widely praised by the editorial writers of the country as a real definite and valuable contribution to national development and with the election of the present administration the manufacturers gave every possible assistance in building the national administration on business lines. They believe many of the platform promises have been faithfully kept; that others have been sidetracked by more insistent matters; that others have been forgotten and still others manipulated out of all semblance to the original. Confident that the general business betterment of the country demands a fuller realization of the policies then laid down the manufacturers will reshape their platform in the broadest possible way and stand back of it with the best of their advice and full cooperation irrespective of whatever party lines may be drawn in the coming years.

## ACCIDENTS GROW 20,000 IN STATE IN FOUR MONTHS

HARRISBURG, May 9.—There were 20,000 more accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Bureau during the first four months of this year than the same period last year, according to a statement from the Department of Labor and Industry today.

This year up to May 1 there was a total of 65,199 accidents reported. Commissioner of Labor and Industry Royal Meeker has directed the attention of department inspectors to this increase in the number of accidents reported from industry, mines and public service operations.

Statistics compiled for the first quarter of this year showing that the industries with the largest percentage were in order of accident frequency: metals, bituminous mining, public service, anthracite mining, building, clay, glass and stone, mercantile establishments, food manufacture, and lumber manufacture. The other industries, including textiles and chemicals were relatively low in number of accidents reported.

Out of 45,322 accidents since the inception of the act the lowest number in degree of disability was the class of permanent disabilities—those who are unable to earn a living. Only 125 persons during the seven years were in this class. The temporary disability class was 45 per cent of the total and the fatal group 31 per cent.

American Coke Refractories. The first cargo of American coke for use in blast furnaces of France arrived at its destination.

## SMOOTHNESS MARKS FUNCTIONING OF IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Production Heavier than for Several Years Past; Prices Remain Stationary; Premiums Decrease.

SPECIAL TO THE WEEKLY COURIER.  
NEW YORK, May 9.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:

The iron and steel industry is functioning with remarkable smoothness, with heavy production all along the line and higher per man employed than at any time in six or seven years. Shipments are being made smoothly as the railroads are functioning well and distributors and consumers are fairly well supplied with steel. Many buyers are eager to receive deliveries, which is as it should be.

Everything in the iron and steel industry is not running with absolute smoothness, but there is the condition, novel as compared with conditions in the past six and a half years, that operating difficulties are at the end of the chain rather than at the beginning. There is no difficulty in producing coke or pig iron, and little in producing steel or in the primary rolling operations. In some of the more highly finishing operations there are some difficulties, whereby in some channels partly finished steel is more plentiful than a month or two ago. The weaker links of the chain are towards the end rather than towards the beginning, representing a reversal of the conditions of 1920.

Steel prices for forward deliveries are stationary and have been practically so for several weeks, although there were some belated advances last month. Delivery premiums have been decreasing and the volume of orders involving premiums has been dwindling for several weeks, representing in part the fact that regular consumers are well supplied by old purchases and in part the fact that the country is already busy and cannot launch many new projects.

Specifications on steel contracts are heavy and deliveries are well taken. Strictly "new" buying is distinctly light, a matter of practically no concern to the mills, which are in the main very well sold up. The steel industry has reached the stage, predicted months ago, of running chiefly on its momentum, which is a very heavy one.

Pig iron continues dull and prices are not firm, but even with a moderate decline sales would be at higher prices than current deliveries.

## Evils of Coal Trade Situation Outlined By John C. Brydon

John C. Brydon of Somerset, as chairman of the special committee of bituminous operators, appointed some months ago by the National Coal Association to gather and present data to the United States Coal Commission, has made a report in which four evils of the present situation in the trade are outlined as follows:

"1. Instability of labor conditions, due to the monopolistic power and methods of the United Mine Workers of America, with the following consequent handicaps to the industry:

"(a) Inability of mine owners to lay plans even a year ahead with any certainty of regular operation.

"(b) Inability on the part of the industry to make maximum use through steady shipments of the transportation facilities of the country.

"(c) High cost of mining, resulting in high prices, due to constantly interrupted and therefore uneconomic operations and to property losses through violence.

"(d) Exorbitant labor costs, causing prices which force other working people in effect to exchange from two to four days' labor for one day of mining labor when they buy coal.

"(e) Continued threats of even higher wage demands, to be enforced by bargeing and violence.

"2. Transportation difficulties. These constitute an obvious and fundamental deterrent to satisfactory supply and price of coal. Problems of car shortage and suggestions for improving the present system of car distribution are being studied.

"3. Seasonal demand. A determined and thorough effort by the industry to encourage and teach the storage of coal is certain to be one of the committee's recommendations.

"4. Speculation. Out of the evils listed above grows destructive opportunity for the industry's barometers, the speculators who, and those mines which lie idle when supply is normal and strive for 'killings' when demand is hot and prices high. The great body of constructive business criticism is concentrated in the hands of the bituminous mining industry as a desirous as the public itself to so stabilize the industry as to stamp-out the speculator."

## Strike Because Organizers Were Denied Old Jobs

The men at the Lilly Coal & Coke Company, Union mine in Washington county, a short distance below West Brownsville, have been on strike for the past three weeks in violation of their agreement.

The trouble was caused by two of their men leaving their employment last autumn to work as union organizers in the Connellsville coke region, and then coming back about three weeks ago and wanting their old jobs back, which were denied them. There is no more sign of a termination of the trouble than when it started, and the strikers have been ordered by the company to return to work in accordance with their agreement or vacate the company's houses.

Dr. Luman Frick Physician, Dr. Clark M. Luman of Uniontown has been appointed to succeed late Dr. J. W. Parshall as chief physician for the H. C. Frick Coke Company in the Uniontown District.

## LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, May 5 1923.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
<b>MERCHANT OVENS</b>			
122	122	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co. Greensburg
120	120	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Co. Mt. Pleasant
124	124	Chase	Chase Coke Co. Greensburg
127	127	Charles	Charles Coke Co. Uniontown
100	100	Kim Grove	Cortado-Snyder Coke Co. New York
58	58	Port Hill	W. J. Raine, Inc. New York
101	101	Oliver	Gilmore Coke Co. Uniontown
128	128	Grass	Cortado-Snyder Coke Co. Uniontown
126	126	Humphries	Humphries Coke Co. Greensburg
275	275	Mt. Braddock	W. J. Raine, Inc. New York
110	110	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co. Greensburg
42	42	Nitta	Brownfield Local & Coke Co. Uniontown
88	88	Nelle	Nelle Coke Co. Uniontown
328	328	Oliver No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. Pittsburg
490	490	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. Pittsburg
300	300	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. Pittsburg
30	30	Paul	W. J. Raine, Inc. New York
32	32	Peck	Peck Coke Co. Uniontown
400	400	Revere	Revere Coke Co. Uniontown
40	40	Thomas	Thomas Coke Co. Uniontown
33	33	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co. Pittsburg
3,257	3,242		
<b>FURNACE OVENS</b>			
260	62	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
386	1	Alverton	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
387	1	Baggaley	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
388	125	Bitter	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
219	1	Blunkerton	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
259	250	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
260	25	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
100	272	Cottler	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
400	400	Continental 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
225	225	Continental 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
309	1	Dorsey	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
120	120	Crossland	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
391	201	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
260	260	Deane	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
272	172	Hecla No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Dunbar
350	265	Hecla No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
300	300	Hecla No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
355	355	Hostetter	Hostetter-Cville Coke Co. Pittsburg
242	242	Junkata	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
312	225	Kyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
499	462	Lelsenberg 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
402	434	Lelsenberg 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
502	500	Lelsenberg 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
304	204	Leila	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
227	128	Lemon No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
256	256	Lemon No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
503	466	Mammola	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
500	500	Marguerite	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
172	172	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
34	10	Ogilvie	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
400	400	Phillips	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
412	262	Redstone	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
418	1	Shant	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
475	200	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
150	1	Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
204	1	Southwest 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
501	501	Stadard	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
45	445	Trotter	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
380	320	United	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
382	352	Walney	Hostetter-Cville Coke Co. Pittsburg
267	220	Wynn	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
500	414	Yorkman	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
245	215	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
14,985	10,853		

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Youghiogheny Coal	Connellsville Coke
Steam Gas Coking	Furnace and Foundry Low Sulphur Hard Structure

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### Standard Connellsville Coke

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## RAPID INCREASE IN USE WATER POWER IN ALL COUNTRIES

Scarcity and High Price of  
Coal Stimulating Many  
New Developments.

### GREAT ACTIVITY IN U. S.

The scarcity and high price of coal in all the countries of the world have led to a rapid increase in the use of water power. In the United States this increase is shown by the greater activity in the development of the great potential powers of the Colorado, Columbia and St. Lawrence rivers. Progress in actual construction is shown in the horsepower of the projects for which licenses have been issued by the Federal Power Commission. The proposed turbine capacity of projects under construction for which licenses were issued in 1921 and 1922 was 1,500,000 horsepower. This capacity includes only that of projects on public lands and public reservations or navigable streams.

In Europe the high cost and scarcity of coal, especially in countries importing it, have been an even greater incentive to the utilization of potential water power. Hydroelectric power is used mostly in the cities for lighting and for industrial use, but two tendencies of development in Europe that are emphasized in many consular reports and that are evident to a less extent in this country, are the extension of electrical transmission lines to serve the farming districts and the electrification of the railroads.

In the United States the electrification of the rural districts, according to reports received by the Geological Survey, is proceeding rapidly through the extension of transmission lines from cities and towns to surrounding areas. In the far West, settlers on some irrigation projects are supplied with power from plants operated in connection with the irrigation works. But the European plan is more nearly that proposed in a bill recently introduced in the Michigan legislature, which would permit the formation of rural power districts for the purpose of distributing electrical energy.

In Norway, Sweden and Finland, and to a less degree in other European countries, the governments, either directly or through power districts, are extending transmission lines in accordance with a definite plan of supplying the farming districts with electricity for light and power. In Sweden 38 per cent of the area under cultivation is supplied with electricity; the number of lamps in use is 2,345,000, and the horsepower of the motors amounts to 155,000. In Finland, mostly through cooperation among small communities, 60 per cent of the area under cultivation is supplied with electricity, but only a few districts are so extensively electrified that every inhabitant can avail himself of electric power.

Although the United States exceeds every other country in the mileage of steam railroads that have been electrified (1,800 miles), the electrification of railroads is now proceeding more rapidly in Europe than in this country. In Switzerland, although only five per cent of the mileage of the railroads has been electrified, it is planned to have one-third of the total mileage electrified by 1925. In Norway the electrification of 50 kilometers of double-track railroad extending from Kristiania to Drammen was begun in 1919 and completed in 1922. Sweden, France, Italy and Austria also plan to electrify a large part of their railroads and have already electrified over 1,800 miles.

### Three New Records Established Week April 21 by R. R.'s.

While the record movement of freight for this time of year is due to unprecedented loading of certain commodities, reports received by the Car Service Division show that the railroads are moving within one per cent of the greatest number of both loaded and empty freight cars ever moved by them in their history during any 24-hour period. On Wednesday, April 25, 25,400 freight railroads alone moved 944,922 freight cars compared with 940,140 on April 18. For the week of April 25 the average number of cars moved by each of the 52 railroads daily was 17,250, compared with 16,265 the daily average for March, and 14,844, the daily average for December.

Three new records were established by the railroads during the week of April 21:

50,140 cars were loaded with forest products, the greatest number for any one week in history.

33,317 cars were loaded with live stock, the greatest number for that week in any year on record.

580,486 cars were loaded with merchandise and miscellaneous freight, which is a record for this time of year, and within two per cent of the greatest number in history.

### I. C. C. Orders Roads To Readjust Rates On House Materials

WASHINGTON, May 7.—A general readjustment of railroad rates on such commodities as lumber, stone, sand, doors and other items of mill lumber home trimmings was ordered today by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the ground that present rates on these lumber products are unfairly prejudicial to manufacturing plants in Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois and unduly prejudicial to similar mills on the Pacific coast.

Railroads were ordered to establish new schedules by June 15. The rates to be altered will be those applying from the purchasing points to consuming territory east of Buffalo and Pittsburgh.

### Cement Makers Ask Check Be Applied On Speculation

Help from the government to stop "pyramiding of orders" and a runaway cement market in the building industry is sought in a flood of communications received by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, from cement producers throughout the United States.

The cement producers complain that prospective builders are ordering much more cement than required, solely to be assured of a supply ample to meet their needs. They report that the current boom has made the demand for cement far in excess of supply, and they declare it their purpose to keep prices from skyrocketing.

Mr. Hoover is considering the appeal for governmental action, and it is said at the Commerce Department that there would probably be called a conference of cement producers to see what steps could be taken to prevent speculation and runaway prices.

Building contractors throughout the country were said to be urging that a conference be called by Mr. Hoover to discuss ways and means of curtailing the building boom and holding up some of the contemplated construction until later, when cost of construction is expected to decrease.

Mr. Hoover is reported as favoring continued private building operations to meet the demand for commercial quarters and homes. He believes that no regulation can be made by the government to interfere with the action of supply and demand. While the government could hold up its building operations until more favorable times, Mr. Hoover was said to maintain that it could not interfere with private operations.

### CONDITIONS IN SOFT COAL REGION SHOWN BY GENERAL SURVEY

Conducted by Federal Fuel  
Distributor Wadleigh  
As of May 1.

### INCLUDING COKE REGION

The monthly survey of transportation, distribution and labor conditions in the principal bituminous coal fields of the United States, conducted by Federal Fuel Distributor F. J. Wadleigh, gives what is believed to be a generally accurate picture of the situation as it existed on May 1.

Concerning the Pittsburgh district the survey says that prices of coal are still low, but have not shown any further advance since the market is still dull and the expectations of improved conditions with the opening of the Lake trade have not been fulfilling as the Lake buyers are still holding off and but little coal has been moved from the district to the lower ports.

If conditions do not soon improve it is expected that there will be a closing down of many higher cost mines. There have been no changes in transportation conditions, which on the different roads, some of the latter showing rather severe shortages of cars for commercial coal. Labor conditions remain about the same, with local shortages due to car supply deficiencies.

Coal production in the Connellsville region is at low ebb at this time due to lack of demand. Many mines are idle or operating under greatly curtailed conditions. Coal production and market has softened considerably during the past week through drop in demand. Coal output has been around 300,000 tons a week. Transportation conditions, up until the present slump in demand, were quite satisfactory as pertaining to coke; quite the reverse as to coal.

The strike called by Somerset county on April 1 has not affected production. The market conditions in this territory remain stagnant, many mines being forced to close down due to lack of orders. Car supply has run about 30 per cent on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and 100 per cent on the Western Maryland railroad.

Prices on Pool 9 coal, \$2.00; Pool 10 coal, \$2.50; and Pool 11 coal, \$2.00—\$2.25.

The labor situation in the Somerset field at the present time is very unsatisfactory. It is reported that the efforts of organizers this last month have met with complete failure and that the county is less organized now than at any time during the last seven years.

In the northwestern district there has been little change in general conditions since the report of April 1. A number of mines have closed and others are working part time, on account of no market. Spot prices are declining.

The general market conditions in the Greensburg district are good, except for off grade coals, although there is some slowing up of movement of free tonnage, which is usual at this time of the year. The car supply has shown only a slight improvement during the later part of April. Prices range around \$2.75 to \$3.25 for the better grades of coal.

The demand for coal has decreased in the Central Pennsylvania district during the past few weeks. The car supply has improved somewhat during the past few weeks.

I. W. W. Members Deported.  
DONNERS FERRY, Idaho, May 8.—Twenty-five alleged members of the Industrial Worker of the World were deported across the Montana line last night by an organized citizenship committee. They are said to have promised never to return to Boundary county.

Anything For Sale?  
Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

### LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to  
Saturday, May 5 1923.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
40	40	Adair	Weston's-Adair Coke Co., Greensburg
234	234	Alison No. 1	W. J. Rainey, Inc., New York
236	236	Alison No. 2	W. J. Rainey, Inc., New York
112	112	American 1	American Coke Corporation, Pittsburgh
249	249	American 2	American Coke Corporation, Pittsburgh
30	30	Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co., Brownsville
205	205	Century	Century Coke Co., Uniontown
49	49	Champion	Champion C. V. Coke Co., Uniontown
257	257	Champion	Champion C. V. Coke Co., Uniontown
112	112	Coke	Hecla Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh
216	216	Dumbo	Hecla Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh
192	192	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated Coke Co., Pittsburgh
120	120	Donald No. 3	Consolidated Coke Co., Pittsburgh
120	120	Edna	Waterbury Coke Co., Uniontown
122	122	Elmer	Hecla Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown
24	24	Frederick	Old Connellsville Coke Co., Smithfield
120	120	Freedom	Republic Coal & Coke Co., Connellsville
112	112	Gawwood	Consolidated Coke Co., Uniontown
35	35	Geonine	Geonine C. V. Coke Co., Uniontown
230	230	Gilfillan No. 1	Hecla Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh
198	198	Gilfillan No. 2	Hecla Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh
210	210	Herbert	C. V. Central Coke Co., Pittsburgh
40	40	Hoover	Weston's-Adair Coke Co., Uniontown
52	52	Hill Top	A. Connellsville Coke Co., Connellsville
134	134	Hoover	James H. Hoover, Steelton
38	38	Hope	Hope Coke Co., Uniontown
195	195	Hustead	Hustead-Schmitt & C. Co., Uniontown
260	260	Isabella	Hecla Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh
143	143	Junior	Junior Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown
209	209	Labelle	Labelle Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown
209	209	Lafayette	Atlas Coke Co., Hecla
40	40	Lafayette	Atlas Coke Co., Hecla
409	409	Lancaster	Lancaster Coal & Coke Co., Steelton
40	40	Little Gem	The Bixler Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh
200	200	Low Phos	C. V. Central Coke Co., Pittsburgh
24	24	Marion	Marion Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown
84	84	Marion	Marion Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown
360	360	Mt. Hope	Snowden Coke Co., Uniontown
200	200	Old Home	W. J. Rainey, Inc., Uniontown
202	202	Old Home	W. J. Rainey, Inc., Uniontown
76	76	Puritan No. 4	Puritan Coke Co., Uniontown
30	30	Puritan No. 5	Puritan Coke Co., Uniontown
104	104	Rich Hill	Poland Coal Co., Pittsburgh
120	120	Rich Hill	Poland Coal Co., Pittsburgh
275	275	Royal	W. J. Rainey, Inc., New York
43	43	Russell	James H. Hoover, Steelton
30	30	Sackett	James H. Hoover, Steelton
312	312	Seawright	Seawright Coal Co., Uniontown
260	260	Shamrock	Shamrock Coke Co., Uniontown
400	400	Spring	Consolidated Coke Co., Pittsburgh
430	430	Thompson 2	Thompson C. V. Coke Co., Pittsburgh
310	310	Tower Hill 1	Thompson C. V. Coke Co., Pittsburgh
324	324	Tower Hill 2	Tower Hill C. V. Coke Co., Uniontown
12	12	Washington	Byrne Coal & Coke Co., Steelton
300	300	Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown
30	30	Winmore	Washington Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown
25	25	Yukon	Winland-Gilmore & C., Uniontown
1,754	1,754		Wagel Coke Co., Uniontown

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
460	460	Albia	Pittsburg Steel Co., Albia, Pa. Co.
100	100	Brier Hill	Brier Hill Coke Co., Brier Hill
410	410	Brier Hill	Brier Hill Coke Co., Brier Hill
410	410	Bullington	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
360	360	Colonial No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
136	136	Colonial No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
360	360	Colonial No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
250	250	Dearth	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
300	300	Edenborn	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
400	400	Edenborn	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
250	250	Genova	McKeeley Coal Co., Leetonia, Ohio
462	462	Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
518	518	Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
214	214	Martin	Republic Iron & Steel Co., Youngstown
30	30	Newcomer	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
190	190	Orient	American Coke Corporation, Uniontown
400	400	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co., Youngstown
350	350	Ronco	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
400	400	Thompson 1	Redstone Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh
1,754	1,754		

### Great Increase in Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables

Data published in the current issue of the Railway Age illustrated strikingly the large increase which has occurred within recent years in this country in the production and transportation of fruits and vegetables requiring the use of refrigeration, and indicate why the railroads have had shortage of refrigerator cars.

"It has been repeatedly asserted until many people believed it," says the Railway Age, "that high freight rates have operated as an 'embargo' upon the shipments of farm products. It having been shown that the total carloads of grain and livestock actually shipped in 1921 and 1922 were in each of these years larger than in any previous year in history, attacks recently have been concentrated upon the effects said to have been produced by high freight rates upon the shipments of fruits and vegetables. It has been asserted that thousands of acres of fine apples, peaches, melons, onions, cabbage and potatoes have rotted where they grew because they could not bear the freight rates upon them. The plain implication of such statements is that because of high freight rates there have been actual reductions in the quantity shipped of the farm products named."

"The facts as shown by statistics which have been combined by the American Railway Association are strikingly at variance with such statements," the Railway Age declares. "The number of carloads of fruits and vegetables shipped in cars in the year 1920 was 640,068. In 1921 it was 731,876, and in 1922 it was 795,597. This was an increase in total shipments in two years of 25 per cent."

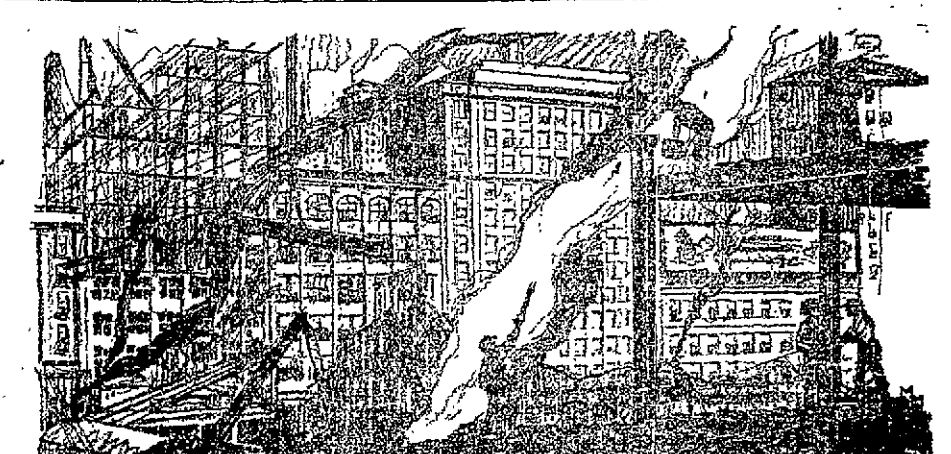
"There are 22 different kinds of fruits and vegetables, the statistics regarding the shipments of which, within the last three years, are available. Of these the shipments of 17 increased in both 1921 and 1922. These 17 fruits and vegetables are cabbage, cantaloupes, celery, grapes, guinea fruit, lettuce, mixed vegetables, mixed deciduous fruits, onions, peaches, pears, spinach, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, watermelons and white potatoes."

"There has been a loud outcry in the West, especially, because, as has been charged, the price of potatoes has been so low and the freight rates so high that it has been impossible to ship a large part of those grown. In June, 1920, the average farm price of potatoes, according to reports of the Department of Agriculture, was 90¢ per bushel higher than in 1919. In other words, if in that year the total crop of potatoes had been just as large as in 1920, the producers would have received seven times as much for it as they did for their crop in 1919. In 1922 the farm price of potatoes averaged slightly lower than in 1920. In other words, it was only about one-seventh as much as in 1920. Freight rates on potatoes, as well as other commodities, were higher in 1922 than in 1920. Therefore, on the theory that freight rates play a large part in determining whether a particular farm product shipments of potatoes in 1922 should have been much smaller than in 1920, active demand are in the national in-

### Immigration in Relation to The Coal Industry

Whether or not a labor shortage is a good thing may be a timely subject for debate among employers in general industry but it is not going to trouble the soft-coal industry for some time. Judge Gary opened the debate in earnest a few days ago when he took occasion to approve the present restrictive immigration laws and to urge a policy on the part of the country of taking in more foreign labor. He is perfectly frank in saying that the iron and steel industry needed more men and would like to have fresh supplies from abroad. Many other large employers hold the same view, for it is traditional in this country to draw raw labor from fresh stock.

Economists will long debate as to whether the admitted higher labor costs that will flow, and now are flowing, from a national policy of restriction of immigration in a period of active demand are in the national in-



### FIFTEEN NEW BUILDINGS WILL BE ADDED TO THE BELL SYSTEM IN PENNSYLVANIA THIS YEAR

AND this does not include twenty large additions to present central office buildings.

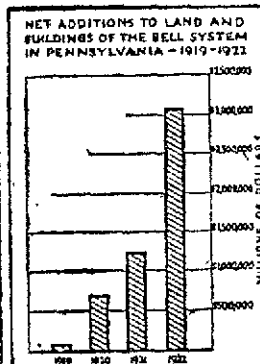
Nearly four millions of dollars will be spent on building construction alone.

Millions of dollars' worth of equipment will be placed in them—switchboards, cables, terminal room apparatus, and other central office mechanisms.

We spent three millions for land and buildings last year, but the growing needs for telephone service in Pennsylvania make necessary a continuation of this tremendous construction program.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY  
OF PENNSYLVANIA

D. W. Koppe District Manager



W. W. PARSHALL G. S. HARAH JAMES E. GRAY

## PURITAN COKE COMPANY

High Grade Low Sulphur Connellsville Furnace and Foundry Coke and By-Product Coal

Capacity—1,000 Tons Coke and 800 Tons Coal Daily

All Railroad Connections. UNIONTOWN, PA.

## PRODUCERS COKE COMPANY

Selling Agents—

Standard Connellsville Low Phosphorus

### Furnace and Foundry Coke

Also Smelter and Heating Coke and By-Product Coal.

SHIPMENTS VIA ANY RAILROAD

OFFICES: 805 Fayette Title & Trust Building; UNIONTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

Monthly Capacity 100,000 Tons

Interest. It seems quite certain now that there is a decided public opinion favoring the present labor, quite as strong from what the labor interests think. The possibility of more complete and better assimilation of foreign labor and the ultimate elevation of standards of living of these men is attractive and will have ample opportunity for trial before there is a change in national thought on this subject.

The anthracite industry is not overmanned. The high rate of production in these mines that has obtained since last September has been reached by hard work and no little overtime. With the soft-coal industry there is a different story. Production now is well above 10,000,000 tons per week, a figure that in a year will double the present rate.

More than the country has ever used in three years—1917, 1918 and 1920. Yet the soft-coal mines are working but half time. There is labor at these mines sufficient to maintain 20 per cent more production and—at least on paper—labor to double the present rate.

In the face of this it does not seem possible that there can be a labor shortage at the bituminous coal mines, yet such is possible locally. Just as there often is a car shortage and a car surplus at the same time, the country, considered as a whole, so other operators may be short-handed while others have men idle. Districts such as Pittsburg and Westmoreland, adjacent to active industrial centers, offer experience a labor shortage while others, more isolated, as eastern Kentucky and parts of central Pennsylvania, have a surplus. Further, more a coal operator who owning business that insures "oil running time, as railroad contracts, may be short-handed at the same time that his neighbor, working a few days a week, has more men than he requires.

In certain respects coal-mine labor is fluid, as other labor. During the strike of 1922 union labor floated across the river from southern Illinois into western Kentucky, where the mines were the busiest they ever had been. During the dull period of 1921 union labor from the Pittsburgh district where scales were low and indexable and work scarce because of competition from mines with lower wages, found employment in the Connellsville and other non-union workings of America and representatives of the operators' coalition until March 31, 1922, terms of the contract which expired March 31, last, brought to an end strike of approximately 3,000 soft coal miners in Christian, Hopkins and Webster counties.

The agreement was viewed as victory for the operators as the miners walked out, in an effort to obtain a renewal for a one-year period of the contract. Under the new contract the wage scale is subject to any adjustment in the Central Competitive Field.

### Agreement Ends Strike of 5,000 Kentucky Miners

MADISONVILLE, Ky., May 5.—An agreement here last night between officials of District 23, United Mine Workers of America and representatives of the operators' coalition until March 31, 1922, terms of the contract which expired March 31, last, brought to an end strike of approximately 3,000 soft coal miners in Christian, Hopkins and Webster counties.

The agreement was viewed as victory for the operators as the miners walked out, in an effort to obtain a renewal for a one-year period of the contract. Under the new contract the wage scale is subject to any adjustment in the Central Competitive Field.



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Office, The Courier Building, 127 1/2 W.  
 Crawford Ave., Connelville, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
 DOMESTIC, \$3.00 per year; 5 cents  
 per copy.  
 FOREIGN, \$5.00 per year; 5 cents  
 per copy.

ADVERTISING:  
 DISPLAY, rates on application.  
 READING NOTICE, Ten cents per  
 line.

Entered as second-class matter at  
 the postoffice, Connelville, Pa.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1923.

THE PEOPLE WANT MORE  
MUST HAVE MORE

The members of the Legislature, before whom the problem of raising more money with which to conduct the state government during the ensuing year falls, have a large and fearsome task before them. They are faced with the problem of raising more money with which to conduct the state government during the ensuing year. They are faced with the problem of raising more money with which to conduct the state government during the ensuing year.

For these reasons it is difficult for the people to understand why there is so much of its time to devising new or increasing the pulling power of old forms of taxation. It seems not to be considered that in the two items of improved roads and better schools alone, both of which the people are insistently demanding be provided, the increase in expenditures is greater than the total income of the Commonwealth comparatively few years ago. Just what changed conditions mean to the members of the Legislature, who are wrestling with the tax problem, is clearly stated by Representative Thomas M. Whitman in editorial comment in his paper, the Latrobe Bulletin, in which he says:

"We say to ourselves that the Commonwealth is not used to increase taxes every year, but in the old days when as a matter of fact the Commonwealth felt so flush that it actually gave away to the counties, the State tax on personal property."

"Why should it need new taxes now?"

"And yet, every one in Pennsylvania possessed of an automobile is demanding improvements to the roads upon which everyone is accustomed to travel. Everyone is complaining about the condition of the highways, improved and unimproved. Everyone wants good roads."

"And good roads cost from \$40,000 to \$60,000 a mile to build."

"In this one item, the Commonwealth is confronted with a condition that was practically unknown 25 years ago."

"Yet, we wonder why the State must always be looking around for additional revenue."

"Take education. Four or five times as many children go to school today, as went to school 25 years ago. They don't go for but not more than a year. They go for nine months, or 10 months, and every parent wants for his boy or girl the best there is in education."

"Is it any wonder that instead of \$4,000,000, the Commonwealth finds itself confronted with the necessity of spending \$25,000,000 a year, for educational purposes?"

"So the last might be considered, from first to last. Conditions have changed. The people expect more along all lines. They want more, and they are entitled to more."

"But they have to pay for it, to get it."

The members of the Legislature do not want to increase taxation, but if the people insist on having more of everything, there is no way of obtaining it other than paying the price through higher rates or increases in the number of taxes.

BETTER SCHOOL FACILITIES  
FOR COUNTRY CHILDREN.

Of course the loss by fire of the school building at Senecafield will result in no little inconvenience to the children who were enrolled as pupils and will temporarily interrupt the progress of the school work, but the members of the Legislature are not to be deterred by such considerations.

Across the people of that and neighboring sections are planning to meet the situation in such a way that the school facilities will be very greatly improved and to the advantage of several hundred school children who are now divided among several small schools. Steps have been taken to hold a mass meeting of citizens in the communities of Senecafield, Senecafield and Senecafield.

Apparently the people of Senecafield are not to be deterred by such considerations. They are planning to meet the situation in such a way that the school facilities will be very greatly improved and to the advantage of several hundred school children who are now divided among several small schools. Steps have been taken to hold a mass meeting of citizens in the communities of Senecafield, Senecafield and Senecafield.

Evidently the French have not heard of Kipling's "Courtship Week." They didn't even say, "No, thank you!" in response to the German offer to pay 20 billion marks for reparations.

The decision of the Harrisburg judges who holds that an officer who takes a witness to a crime cannot make an arrest without a warrant will dispose some persons to observe that the chief function of the law, as it is being interpreted, is to safeguard criminals rather than to protect society.

By their birthday celebrations the 50-year youngsters are giving new proof that no man is older than he feels, just as the ladies who assist upon these happy occasions show they are no older than they look.

## OUR GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

If the business men of the day take as much interest in the future of the country as they do in the present, the future of the country will be a bright one. The business men of the day take as much interest in the future of the country as they do in the present. The business men of the day take as much interest in the future of the country as they do in the present.

The new order may, and does, involve increased expenditure for schools, at least during the inauguration of the consolidated school, but the advantages to be gained are so much greater than the disadvantages, and chiefly through an enlargement of the courses of instruction and the opportunities for fostering the community spirit, that the additional outlay will be more than compensated.

Children of the country districts have the right to demand the same educational advantages as their town or city cousins. They need a diversification of instruction and specialization in the things that pertain to country life to a greater degree, perhaps, than town school children for the reason that our educational system, as applied to the country school, has too long neglected giving attention to important instruction which will prepare country children for their future work and activities as well as the instruction in the town and city schools is designed to prepare their pupils for business, industry and the professions.

It has not been clearly demonstrated that better education will check the drift from the farm to the city because improved facilities in the country schools are by no means general, but it is reasonable to presume that as children are better educated in the things that pertain to country life the tendency will be for a larger percentage of them to make some form of country activity their life work.

## AN INCONSISTENT DECISION.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court, holding that the United States has absolute jurisdiction within the territorial limits including a distance of three miles from the shore line, when considered in connection with the companion decision setting aside the regulation forbidding the spraying of liquor on ships of American registry, creates in the public mind the impression that the court of last resort can be just about as inconsistent in its findings as that other instrument in the administration of justice—the very human, often unlearned, and very much criticized jury. It will explain, then, why there is a growing sentiment in some quarters favoring a restriction of some kind being placed upon the power of the Supreme Court.

To the lay mind it is almost inconceivable that if a vessel flying the Stars and Stripes is always and everywhere under the "protection" of the United States with respect to its crew, passengers, cargo and trading, that it is not also subject to the same regulations which apply to all citizens in the home land. No matter where an American vessel may go it can, and in all emergencies does, claim protection of the United States.

This makes pertinent the question to which the court's decision gives no answer that is satisfactory to the public. How can a ship leave the prohibition regulations behind when it passes the imaginary three-mile limit and still reasonably claim protection to which it would be entitled in home waters?

Upon this point the public is sensibly disappointed by the decision because of its inability to see that degree of consistency reasonably expected in the findings of the highest court whose function it is to give final interpretation to our laws.

Concerning the decision with respect to the authority of the United States over vessels in American waters there is no such disappointment, except that element in our population which is in league with the rum runners of other nations allies who defiantly carry their traffic to the three-mile limit and turn their contraband over to bands of criminals for clandestine delivery on shore. By this decision our government has every legal right to establish such regulations and to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent vessels flying the flag of any nation bringing liquor into our ports. In this respect American and foreign vessels while in our ports are given precisely the same status.

The decision will give larger powers to the enforcement officer, but it is likely to be resisted by vessels of foreign registry whose governments hold, as our government has held until the Supreme Court decided differently, that vessels flying their flag are everywhere and at all times under the same jurisdiction they would be in their home ports. By the surrender of this principle of jurisdiction, which has been recognized ever since the first vessel floated the American flag, masters of our ships in foreign waters have no alternative but to submit to such objectionable acts as foreign governments may see fit to commit.

Evidently the French have not heard of Kipling's "Courtship Week." They didn't even say, "No, thank you!" in response to the German offer to pay 20 billion marks for reparations.

The decision of the Harrisburg judges who holds that an officer who takes a witness to a crime cannot make an arrest without a warrant will dispose some persons to observe that the chief function of the law, as it is being interpreted, is to safeguard criminals rather than to protect society.

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UNWISE SOFTENING  
OF THE LAW

Philadelphia Bulletin.

Representative Ludlow's bill amending the Parole Act of 1911 is a revival of proposals unsuccessfully presented before previous Legislatures, and would, if adopted, open the way for a wholesale downward revision of criminal sentences. Under the present law, a sentence of imprisonment for a term of years or for life may be commuted to a term of years or for life, but the commutation is limited to not more than one-fourth of the maximum term fixed by the trial court. Every convict, upon completing a quarter of his time as measured by the maximum, would be eligible for parole. In addition, first offenders, except those convicted of murder, would be entitled to parole at any time after their commitment.

Applying these proposals to some recent automobile homicide cases which attracted widespread public attention, Brock, sentenced to from six to ten years, could be paroled at the expiration of thirty months, while Creighton, whose maximum term was set at eight years, could escape after serving but two. The longest permissible sentence for second degree murder, too, would tend to become five years under such a system, with similar reductions through the whole category of crimes.

The discretion now permitted the judiciary is wide enough for legitimate reformatory purposes. Experience is demonstrating the need of a restriction, rather than extension, of the parole practice. The present state of crime in the Commonwealth certainly makes it impossible to broadcast a declaration to landlords and others that Pennsylvania will be easy on all who break its laws.

## Sentence to Death

Philadelphia Ledger.

When human life is held so cheap that men will sell distilled poison in the guise of liquor, it is right for the police to do as they have done in a recent case and charge the seller with murder when his victim dies.

The facts in the single instance remain to be worked out. The theory, however, is sound and of wide application. "Boozing" liquor is now a common cause of death. When murder prosecutions for its sale become as common that sale will stop.

The theory that a man who dispenses poisonous whiskey is guilty of murder is sound and legally. To sell a man knowing and willfully what you know will kill him is certainly murder. Any fool knows that wood alcohol or denatured alcohol from which the denaturing agent—usually an active poison—has not been removed will kill the drinker. Hence the propriety of the murder charge.

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## REGISTER AND CLERK'S NOTICE.

The following executors, administrators, guardians and trustees settled their respective accounts in the office of the Register and Clerk of Orphans' Court and to the same all be presented for confirmation to the Orphans' Court of Fayette County, at the Court House, Uniontown, Pa., MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1923.

No. 1—Thomas R. Arledge, a minor, executor of the estate of James R. Arledge, deceased, February 14, 1923.  
 No. 2—John A. Freeman, executor of the estate of James R. Arledge, deceased, February 14, 1923.  
 No. 3—Frank P. Miller, executor of the estate of James R. Arledge, deceased, February 14, 1923.  
 No. 4—John A. Freeman, executor of the estate of James R. Arledge, deceased, February 14, 1923.  
 No. 5—John A. Freeman, executor of the estate of James R. Arledge, deceased, February 14, 1923.  
 No. 6—John A. Freeman, executor of the estate of James R. Arledge, deceased, February 14, 1923.  
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 No. 10—John A. Freeman, executor of the estate of James R. Arledge, deceased, February 14, 1923.  
 No. 11—John A. Freeman, executor of the estate of James R. Arledge, deceased, February 14, 1923.  
 No. 12—John A. Freeman, executor of the estate of James R. Arledge, deceased, February 14, 1923.  
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## Movement Launched for Community School After Fire Loss at Somerfield

State Educational Head Invited to Address Citizens Meeting.

### HIGH SCHOOL INCLUDED

Addison and Markleysburg and Half Dozen Country Districts Embraced in Proposed Plan; Fire Starts From Spark in Roof; Pupils Unharmed.

SOMERFIELD, April 30.—As a result of a fire which Friday at noon destroyed the two-room public school building here the town is without school facilities. The situation has resulted in a movement looking toward a community school, with a high school included.

To this end Dr. Thomas E. Flanagan, state superintendent of public instruction, has been invited to come to Somerfield at his convenience to address a mass meeting of citizens of Fayette and Somerset counties in communities bordering on this place and others which are situated not far from it.

Embraced in the plan would be Addison and Markleysburg and a half dozen small country schools. It is estimated that a school of 300 to 400 could thus be built up and provided with facilities which otherwise cannot be enjoyed.

The fire which destroyed the Somerfield school started from a spark which fell on the dry roof. The town is without fire protection other than volunteer bucket service. A "brigade" was formed but it found that coping with the blaze was impossible. The structure was burned to the ground. It was just before the noon hour when the fire was discovered. There were about 20 children on the second floor room of which Miss Mabel Glover was teacher, and as many in the first floor, under the instruction of Principal Walter Beachy. All were marched out without harm to them.

The school cost approximately \$2,500 to build and at the time \$1,000 insurance was carried. It would cost considerably more than \$2,500 to replace it, according to a citizen of the town.

### Officials of West Penn Here On Inspection

A number of West Penn officials were here on Saturday and spent the day in making a general inspection of the Connelville, offices and shops. The officials came here with a view to making an inspection regarding the location of a new storehouse which the company is considering building on its property in the West Side.

The present storehouse was visited and the crowded conditions viewed. It was generally conceded a new storehouse is needed. The shops were also visited and two of the six new cars being built on the West Side were inspected.

The party was in charge of Daniel Durie, general superintendent. Practically the entire day was spent in this city. The main lunch took place at the West Penn Tea Room.

In the visiting party were A. M. Lynn, president; A. V. Bennett, assistant to the president; G. M. Gadsby, vice-president of the power company; Harry L. Mitchell, vice-president of the railways; J. S. Jenkins, vice-president of the power company; P. D. Mahoney, manager of the commercial department; J. L. Fritch, chief engineer; and J. C. Watt, manager of the insurance department.

At noon the party was joined at lunch by local men including N. E. Woolman, P. T. Kemerer, H. E. Koser, P. A. Meyer and Will S. Anderson.

### Children Run Down And Killed by Train

Annie Roman, four years old and Mary Roman, seven, also children of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Roman, of Dixon, were killed Sunday evening at 5:15 o'clock, when struck by a fast Pennsylvania passenger train near West Brownsville.

The two children, accompanied by their parents and several other children were walking the tracks near their home, going toward West Brownsville station when the accident occurred. Hearing the approach of the train the mother of the party jumped clear of the tracks but the two children kept running in front, evidently not hearing the train. Seeing the children still on the track the engineer of the train is reported to have blown the whistle, which went unnoticed by the two children.

Both girls were struck by the pilot of the engine.

### Judge Reppert on Committee Revising County Court Rules

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The committee of judges and lawyers appointed to assist the State Supreme Court in revising the rules of the common pleas courts throughout the State in equity practice resumed its sessions here today.

The changes to be made are largely technical and will be announced when the Supreme Court adopts them. The committee includes Judge E. H. Reppert of Lancaster.

Rural Carrier Examination. An examination for rural mail carrier out of Champion, Fayette county, will be at the Connelville Postoffice June 3.

### SMITHFIELD FARMER PLOWS DAY AND NIGHT

Special to The Courier.  
SMITHFIELD, April 30.—G. L. Conn works day and night with his tractor. The machine is equipped with electric lights. Already he has plowed a large acreage.

### LYMAN STRICKLER HOST TO VETERANS ON HIS ANNIVERSARY

Former Angler Sounds "Assembly" as Boys in Blue Approach Home.

### CHICKEN DINNER SERVED

Enjoying good health, Lyman S. Strickler, Civil War veteran, and one of the best-known residents of this community, celebrated the 80th anniversary of his birth Thursday afternoon at his home at East Connelville. Mr. Strickler was 80 years old January 23, last, but on account of unfavorable weather he decided to postpone the celebration of the event until spring.

Guests at the party were members of William F. Kurtz Post No. 104, Grand Army of the Republic, with which Mr. Strickler is affiliated. A more ideal day could not have been desired and the afternoon in the country was greatly enjoyed by the comrades. After getting out the street car at Poplar Grove the veterans walked across the fields to the Strickler home. As his comrades approached his home Comrade Strickler sounded "assembly" on his bugle. Many a call had been sounded on his bugle by the aged cavalryman, who was chief bugler on General Rosecrans' staff during the war.

The guests were received on the porch, which was attractively decorated with American flags, by Mr. Strickler and his daughter, Miss Ella. After they had assembled in the reception room, which was also decorated with flags, two of the ladies entered the room and placed upon the lamp of the coat of each a rosette of Old Glory. Commander W. P. Clark of the post presided over the program which was opened by the first verse of "America" by the comrades. Rev. E. A. Sharp, pastor of the United Brethren Church, offered prayer. Commander Clark gave a brief talk followed by an address of welcome by Mr. Strickler. Reminiscences of Civil War days were related by the veterans and the ladies present gave talks appropriate to the occasion. Miss Bertha Leichter, a neighbor of the Stricklers, entertained the guests with recitations, "The Inventor's Wife" and "Victory Strains."

Colonel James J. Barnhart gave the history of the adoption of the celebration of the birthday anniversaries of the comrades, saying the custom had done much toward lengthening the lives of the members of the post and in bringing the bonds of friendship closer the past few years. Comrade W. H. Shaw said Kurtz Post was the only organization of its kind in the entire country that had adopted the birthday party rule and said the adjutant general of the G. A. R. Department of Pennsylvania had said that this innovation had placed the local post at the top of the list as a live wire organization.

J. D. Luce, a son-in-law of Mr. Strickler, gave a talk in which he praised the "Boys in Blue." Rev. Sharp also made a brief address. Comrade Strickler rendered several violin solos, while Comrade Shaw sang an old parody, originated by Dan Rice, the veteran showman.

The host then entertained the veterans by sounding old cavalry calls which in war days numbered 40. His saber was passed among the guests for inspection by his daughter, Miss Ella, after which the aged cavalryman demonstrated the various saber drills used by the cavalrymen during the Civil War. A talk by Charles H. Hill followed.

The guests then assembled in the diningroom where an elaborate dinner was served by Mrs. Strickler and her aides. Red flies centered the table. There was also a large pink birthday cake bearing the numerals 80 in white. The place cards were in keeping with the occasion. The menu consisted of the many good things which help to make a real chicken dinner.

Clark Collins called upon Colonel Barnhart to sing his famous original song "The Old Woman Under the Hill." Following the dinner and song a rising vote of thanks was given Comrade Strickler and all who aided in royally entertaining the veterans. The party will be remembered as one of the best ever held.

Those present from the post were Commander W. P. Clark, Sergeant Major L. S. Strickler, Colonel James J. Barnhart, Charles H. Hill, John E. Jones, W. H. Shaw, A. R. Brashers and C. H. Whitteley.

Others present were: Rev. E. A. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Luce, son-in-law and daughter, of Monessen; Mrs. Cora Compton, a daughter, also of Monessen; Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Strickler of Perryopolis, a son and his wife, and the Misses Sadie and Bertha Leichter.

T. W. Marsh, Miss T. W. Marsh, father of Dr. Roy W. Marsh of Uniontown, died Sunday at his home in Louisiana, Mo.

Anything For Sale? Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

## The Courier Is in Every Sense A Real Newspaper, Says Famous Board of Commerce Secretary

Shawnee, Oklahoma, some time ago won distinction as the prize town of this vigorous and enterprising western commonwealth. This achievement was attained through the efforts of the Shawnee Board of Commerce. E. R. Waite, secretary of that body, who has become widely known through his activities in community betterment, has been a discriminating reader of newspapers. The Courier among others. A result of his study of these mediums for town improvement has been embodied in the following letter:

Editor, The Courier,  
Connellsville, Pa.

"Dear Sir:

"It is a well-established fact that The Connelville Courier is a fast growing newspaper in a fast growing city.

"The Courier is in every sense a REAL newspaper. It is unbiased by any personal prejudice and no corporation or special interest, no matter how strong or powerful, has any control over it. The news it gives is accurate and reliable and is secured without regard to cost or trouble. Its editorials are well-balanced, well-thought out, never exaggerated and of a nature that always makes for a better, brighter, bigger and busier city."

### Verdict for \$2,408 Returned in Action Against Scottdale Man

A jury in common pleas court in Uniontown, Thursday afternoon awarded Antonio Pasaretti of near Scottdale, a verdict for \$2,408.33, 1-2 against A. S. Livengood of Scottdale for damages to his property resulting from a fall in the ground alleged to have been caused by the defendant, mining coal under their property.

The plaintiff purchased the property located at Swedestown, near Scottdale, in September, 1914, and the ground fell in four years later, causing holes in the ground and cracks in the house. The defense claimed that the coal was mined before he came into possession of the mine.

A compulsory non suit was entered in the case of James Long of near Everson against the Straun Contracting Company of Uniontown to recover damages in the death of his wife. On New Year Day, 1920, about 6:30 o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Long was traveling over the improved bridge constructed by the defendant company when she fell off the iron bridge connecting Westmoreland and Fayette counties and drowned.

Mr. Long alleged that the company was negligent in not furnishing proper protection and warnings. The company had built a temporary bridge while the other was being repaired.

Mr. Long testified that his wife was 55 years of age at the time of the accident and had been working on the bridge for some time, earning on an average of \$10 per week. The defendant company consists of W. M. Strawn, H. W. Steele and M. E. Strawn. After the case had progressed the defense made a motion for a non suit which was granted.

### THOUSANDS TO BE AT GREENSBURG FOR G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

Preparations Under Way to Make State Gathering Historic Event.

### PRESIDENT IS INVITED

Committee Hopes to Have In Attendance National Commander, Also Secretary of Treasury Mellon, Senator George W. Pepper and Others.

GREENSBURG, May 4.—Patriotic enthusiasm and unstinted hospitality will be evoked by the citizens of greater Greensburg and of Westmoreland county in the entertainment of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic of Pennsylvania and the other allied state encampments, six distinct state encampments in all, in Greensburg the week of June 10.

Notable Grand Army men are expected from all parts of Pennsylvania and beyond, among them being Commander-in-Chief of James W. Willett of Des Moines, Ia., who will be present several days; also Editor McElroy of the National G. A. R. Tribune of Washington, D. C. Senator George Wharton Pepper and other prominent public men have also been invited as well as President Warren G. Harding, Secretary of the Treasury A. W. Mellon and others.

Officials of the state organizations will arrive as early as Sunday, June 10. Many delegates are expected on Monday following and the four women's organizations, the Ladies of the G. A. R., the Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary and the Daughters of Veterans, will go into session on Tuesday and will continue Wednesday and conclude Thursday.

The Grand Army of the Republic and the Sons of Veterans of the State will convene on Wednesday forenoon, June 13 and finish Thursday forenoon, June 14.

The Sons of Veterans Reserve, the Pennsylvania Brigade, with Colonel W. W. Stevenson of New Castle in command, will go into a field encampment on the former fair grounds, just east and next to Greensburg. The military companies of the order will arrive Saturday and Sunday of encampment week, and practice all are expected to be in the tented city by Sunday, June 11. These will conduct field maneuvers, guard mount, dress parades and the like during the week. They will also be the escort for the Grand Army Veterans of Pennsylvania in the military parade Wednesday forenoon.

Among the more active reserve organizations is the crack military company from Allentown, which is coming with its splendid band of 40 men. These, supplemented by the G. A. R. and women's organizations, have arranged to come in a special train, probably on the Saturday before.

On Tuesday evening, June 12, the formal welcome to all six state G. A. R. and allied organizations will be given in the high school auditorium by Mayor H. N. Yost and a representative of the Grand Army of Greensburg. The state heads will respond. Following there will be the presentations of silk flags, a picture of Lincoln and other patriotic monuments to the public schools of Greensburg by the women's state organizations.

After the exercises at the high school Tuesday evening, the visitors will adjourn to the new state armory nearby, where the formal reception, the grand march and military ball will be held.

Greetings simultaneously from each of the six state encampments to the others will be extended at the respective convention halls Wednesday, June 13, after the military parade.

Grand Army veterans prominent in the State and Nation will be strongly in evidence in the camp-fire to be held in the high school on Wednesday evening. The ladies of the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary of Greensburg will hold a dance for all visiting organizations in the new hall of the central armory following the camp-fire Wednesday night.

This day comes Thursday and arrangements are now under way for a patriotic celebration of the event Thursday evening.

The general committee in charge is made up of Henry M. Zundel, the general reception committee, Mrs. Jerry Gilchrist; the home hosting committee, Mrs. D. A. Kuhns. Nothing is being left undone to put Greensburg patriotically on the map and make it the "greatest ever" of conventions of the Keystone State.

### Eldership Meets at Alverton June 10-14

ALVERTON, May 4.—At a meeting of the Missionary Society of the Church of God Wednesday attention of those in attendance was directed to the fact that the annual meeting of the West Pennsylvania Eldership of the Church of God will be held here in June, opening the 10th, and plans were made by the society to serve dinner and supper at the church each day of the convention, which will end June 14.

Windsor Man Killed. WINDSOR, May 5.—While attempting to stop a trip of runaway mine cars Thursday at the Reese & Foster mine, situated about seven miles east of Windsor, Arthur Miles Hoffman, aged 39 years, of this place, was instantly killed when he slipped and fell underneath the cars. His neck was broken and his chest badly crushed.

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## American Research Association Pennsylvania Survey

### AN OPEN LETTER

A controversy has recently arisen between the Geological Department of the State of Pennsylvania, and the American Research Association over the possible volume of recoverable natural gas still held in underground storage within the limits of the State.

The matter at issue is one of great economic importance, and its determination will materially affect the welfare of a great many people. The volume of gas involved is, if produced, sufficient to supply the requirements of the State's entire population for a period of forty years. Its value, according to estimate, exceeds Nine Billion Dollars.

Some ten months ago, the American Research Association undertook a geological survey of the State of Pennsylvania. It is the findings of this survey that has raised the issue with the State's Geological Department.

The controversy is not so much whether or not this huge reserve exists. This, in the light of recent surveys, appears an accepted fact. The issue that has been raised is whether or not the deep seated sands, in which this gas has taken present day lodgment, lie sufficiently near the surface to be economically reached by the drill.

The State Geological Department, working from the viewpoint of even formation placement, has taken a negative position, claiming that the sands are too deep to be reached, while the American Research Association has taken the affirmative, they holding that through a series of non-conformity, in formation placement, the drilling depth over certain apex areas has been reduced to one-half that which would rule, were the formation periods laid in even placement.

The factors underlying the controversy hold forth a possibility of such economic consequence that they make of this issue the most important problem now before the people of this State.

According to survey of the American Research Association, there is underlying the Laurel Hill and Chestnut Structures a gas pool containing 31,350 billion feet of gas.

The known pressure is so great that each well drilled to the deep seated sands, in which this gas has taken present day lodgment, should produce, according to estimate, in excess of ten million cubic feet daily. (The rock pressure already determined is 3,300 pounds to the square inch.)

The volume, according to estimate, is so great that one well producing ten million cubic feet daily for a period of forty years would extract but one-third of 1% of the gas contained in the pool.

The economic features of its extraction are such that the annual earnings from each ten million foot well would amount to ten times the cost of drilling, and in forty years four hundred times the initial development cost.

The outstanding feature now is, that the Standard Oil Company and the American Research Association, are neither one of them awaiting the outcome of the controversy that has been raised. The Peoples Gas Company, a subsidiary of the Standard, have two wells drilling; while the American Research Association, through its subsidiary, the Research Development Company, is moving in equipment preparatory to starting their own test well. The issue, therefore, should be brought to a definite determination by actual drill tests within the next few months.

The geologic factors present are such that there can be no half way course. The test wells now drilling will definitely determine that this gas is recoverable or that it is not recoverable. If the issue is favorable, and production holds up to estimate, those participating in expense of development should profit annually to an extent many times the capital invested, and this same earning should continue annually for forty years. While on the other hand, if the issue is found unfavorable, funds expended in development, must, for the greater part, be considered lost.

Having had advance information, through their surveys, the American Research Association today find themselves in a most satisfactory position. Their holdings are extensive and comprise the most favored drilling locations in the pool.

Operators desiring to enter the field for development, can receive reports, maps and full data by applying direct to the Association.

Individual investors who may be willing to take a chance on an investment of this class, for the benefit of the larger returns that will accrue, if the issue is successful, are extended an opportunity to join with the Association on its own development now under way.

Full information upon request.

Respectfully submitted,

AMERICAN RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

By B. F. HOYT,  
President & Geological Director.

324-525 Swank Building,  
Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Telephone number 444 on  
both Bell and City lines.

### MRS. WILLIAM BAILEY OF PERRYOPOLIS DIES SUDDENLY OF STROKE

Mrs. Annie Bailey, 62 years old, wife of William Bailey, died at her home in Star Junction at 12:30 o'clock Saturday, death being due to apoplexy. She was a daughter of George and Elizabeth Hewitt, Jack of Perryopolis. Mrs. Bailey had lived in that vicinity practically all her life and was loved and esteemed by all who knew her. She was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Star Junction and was prominent in church affairs. The date of the W. C. T. U. institute which was to be held in Star Junction on May 17 has been changed until late in the fall by those in charge. Mrs. Bailey, being the chairman of the association committee and the dinner committee, and other members felt that they did not want to go through with the institute following so close upon Mrs. Bailey's death. The deceased is survived by her husband, one son, Oscar Bailey of Star Junction; two daughters, Mrs. Joseph D. Hoof of Connelville, Pa., and Mrs. Maize of Connelville, Pa.; and by three sisters, Mrs. Hattie McMillen and Jennie Martin both of Perryopolis and Mrs. Clara Martin of Pittsburgh.

Anything For Sale? Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

### MINERS WILL NOT ACCEPT WAGE CUTS LEWIS ANNOUNCES

NEW YORK, May 4.—Wage cuts will not be accepted by union anthracite or bituminous coal miners of the United States when their present contracts expire, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America said today on returning from a tour of mining districts in Europe.

The unanimous agreement between miners and operators will expire on March 31, 1924, and the anthracite agreement next August 31.

Asked whether they would be renewed, he said:

"I don't know whether they will or not." He was certain that there would be no wage cuts, however, saying "absolutely not. That is final. The miners of America are not of the habit of accepting wage reductions."

Anything For Sale? Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

### THOMAS ELLIOTT AGREES TO PAY HIS WIFE \$300 MONTH

Agreement in Divorcement Case Reached in Court Before Hearing.

### GIVEN HOUSE FURNISHING.

After preparations had been completed for hearing of a divorce and non-support charge against Thomas Elliott, millionaire coal operator of Brownsville, an agreement was reached in court in Uniontown, whereby Elliott will pay his wife \$300 a month for the support of herself and four children.

The settlement was reached at a conference of counsel and the parties interested.

Anything For Sale? Advertise in The Weekly Courier.



## Death Wins in Race of Robert E. Grim to Reach Bedside of Injured Son

Thomas, 14 Years Old, Crushed by Truck, Dies at Cottage Hospital.

### MOTHER MAINTAINS VIGIL

Death Monday won over Robert E. Grim, father of R. Thomas Grim, the 14-year-old victim of an automobile accident on Thursday of last week, in the final lap of a race across the country, when the boy died at 11:30 o'clock that morning at the Cottage State Hospital. The father was still 16 hours away at that time. He left Los Angeles, Cal., where he is located, on Friday morning.

The lad has been waging a grim battle for life in order to see his father. With one limb broken and the other so crushed that amputation would have been necessary, he had been kept alive by injections to ease the pain. With his mother at the bedside continually since the accident he had had only one other desire—to see his father, for whom he called continually.

Thomas was hurt when he attempted to jump from a truck of the Shester-Gormly Company. In some manner he slipped and rolled in the path of the heavy wheels which crushed the youthful limbs beneath them. He was rushed to the Cottage State Hospital, but little hope for his life has been entertained. He suffered greatly from shock.

Circumstances surrounding the case aroused the sympathy of the city and scores of telephone calls, many from strangers, were received daily at the hospital. In addition to those many called personally at the hospital to make inquiry.

The accident occurred at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. A telegram was sent at once to the father and word received indicated he left the coast on Friday morning. The injured boy often called for his father, and knowing that he was coming as fast as locomotives could bring him, the nearly 3,000 miles from the Pacific coast, valiantly fought off the death angel. He remained conscious until the end.

His aunt, Mrs. Frank Louden, is a patient at the hospital, having undergone an operation there last week. Other relatives were summoned this morning when it became apparent that his strength would not hold out. Thomas was born in Connelville December 22, 1909, a son of Robert E. and Emma Louden Grim. He was a student in the Junior High School and was popular among his classmates as well as his host of other friends. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and of the Sunday school class taught by Karl Benz. Besides his parents he is survived by his grandfather, Thomas Louden, who resides at the Grim home in North Cottage avenue.

### Nominations for U. S. Naval Academy

GREENSBURG, May 7.—Congressman Adam M. Wyant has made the following nominations of candidates for midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy:

Vernon P. Frye, Monaca, principal; John B. Bracken, Jr., Irwin, principal; Silving Gaze, Greensburg, first alternate; Richard Bailey Cooper, New Kensington, first alternate; John R. Shields, Jr., Mount Pleasant, third alternate and Lawrence Lovett, Irwin, third alternate.

### S. H. Jones Elected Township Principal in Cambria County

Samuel H. Jones, principal for three years of the Dunbar schools, will not fill that position next term. He has been elected supervising principal of the schools of Reade township, Cambria county, and will take up his new duties July 1, in preparation for the opening of the term.

### Hospitals May Get Liquor in Bulk

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—All hospitals in Pennsylvania are now permitted to draw liquor or medicinal purposes in bulk. It was announced today by Federal Prohibition Director Davis.

### Sunday Schools Report

A report of the increase and decrease of attendance of the Sunday schools of the Lower Tyrone township during April compared with the same month a year ago, is as follows: M. E. at Star Junction, increase, 137; West Haven, Presbyterian, increase, 63; Christian, Pottsville, increase, 21; E. at Hannan, decrease, 30; Flatwood, Baptist, decrease, 192; Baptist at Star Junction, decrease, 176.

### Valuable Dog Shot

SCOTTSBURGH, May 7.—Police have been investigating the reported shooting of a building valued at \$75 owned by Joseph Lewis, manager of the City Drug Store. The dog was shot to a day. It is said, it crawled home and died.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

### SCHOOL OUTING AT SHADY GROVE SET FOR JUNE 8

Manager Bert Miller of Shady Grove Park announced this morning that the annual school picnic for the children of the Connelville, South Connelville, Dunbar and Trotter schools would be held on Friday, June 8, at the popular park. Mr. Miller will be the host of the youngsters, and in order that everyone get to and from the pleasure resort will give free street car tickets to every student.

The park will open on May 30, and a force of men is now at work putting the grounds in shape for summer picnics. The amusements are all in good shape and Mr. Miller has some plans under consideration which he is not yet ready to announce.

Another big picnic scheduled for the summer is the outing of the Fayette County Old Folks on July 13. Thousands will gather at the park on that day.

### Jacobs Creek Girl Dies at Hospital

Miss Teresa Schultz, 18 years old, daughter of Mrs. Rebecca Schultz of Jacobs Creek, died Monday at the Cottage State Hospital.

The body was removed to the Sims Funeral Home, North Pittsburgh street, and prepared for burial.

Miss Schultz was injured internally in an automobile accident four days ago. She was brought to the hospital Saturday. The family lived until last Tuesday on the outskirts of Vanderhill. They then moved to the Coughenour farm near Jacobs Creek.

Two years ago Mrs. Schultz was seriously injured and her baby, Margaret, was killed when an automobile ran down down while they were in front of their home, the mother engaged in conversation with a neighbor.

The victim of this second accident would have been 13 years old next September. Besides her mother she is survived by four brothers and a sister, Carl, in the Navy, Herbert, Albert, Joseph and Eleanor, at home.

### 2,300 Cars Pass Murphy Siding During Sunday

Twenty-three hundred cars passed Murphy Siding Sunday between 6 o'clock in the morning and the same hour in the evening, according to a count made by Harry Shaffer, a high school student and son of A. H. Shaffer, of The Courier Job Department. Harry is one of the army of boys and men in the State who are taking traffic census. Saturday, 12 hours, 900 cars passed the same point, according to the count made by Melvin Dye, another enumerator. Saturday night the number was 826.

### One Murder in April in Westmoreland Co.

GREENSBURG, May 7.—Coroner James S. Markins has completed his report for April. Only 27 inquests were held. The following is the report:

Inquests, 27; accidents in mines, 3; millia, 3; railroad, 7; auto, 6; burns, 3; homicide, 1; unknown causes, 6; natural causes, 1; coronal apoplexy, 1; drowning, 1; pulmonary phthisis, 1; arterio sclerosis, 1; hemorrhage, 1; stillborn, 2; coronary stenosis, 1; cardiac stenosis, 1; cardiac embolism, 1.

### Negro Pleads to Murder in Pittsburgh Of Fayette Woman

PITTSBURGH, May 7.—A few minutes after a jury had been selected to try a murder case today, Sam Williams, negro, of Lower, the defendant, withdrew his original plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty to the murder of Magdalene Gibbs, negro, of Fayette county, in Schenley Park here seven months ago.

### Comrade Shaw Visits Township Schools

W. H. Shaw, a member of the William P. Kurtz post, G. A. R., visited Washington school on Friday and gave an interesting address on "Obedience," which was very much enjoyed by the pupils, teachers and patrons present.

Mr. Shaw also visited the Poplar Grove School.

### Perry Board Lets Contract for Annex To Grade Building

The Perry township school board Saturday awarded the contract for a four-room addition to the new grade building at Perryopolis to Belle Vernon Construction Company for \$21,000.

The bid next above that figure was \$21,000.

Coal Freight Rates				
EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1922.				
TO EASTERN PORTS.		ORIGINATING DISTRICT		
Rate per Gross Ton of 2,500 lbs.		Connelville	Westmoreland	Greensburg
		(1)	(2)	(3)
Baltimore, Md. (Track Deliv.)	\$2.24	\$2.24	\$2.24	\$2.24
Chesapeake, Va. (P. & O.)	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
Harrisburg, Pa. (P. & O.)	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
Philadelphia, Pa. (P. & O.)	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
Pittsburgh, Pa. (P. & O.)	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
Richmond, Va. (P. & O.)	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
Washington, D. C. (P. & O.)	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
York, Pa. (P. & O.)	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
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